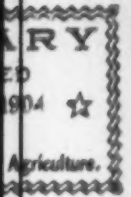


# AMERICAN FRUITS



Vol. I

AUGUST, 1904

No. 5



## *An International Business Journal*



*for*

**Fruit Growers      Nurserymen  
Shippers      Package Makers  
Seedsman      Implement Men**

**Commission Merchants  
Fruit Product Dealers  
Preserving Companies  
Transportation Companies  
Manufacturers of Fertilizers  
Dealers in Horticultural Supplies**



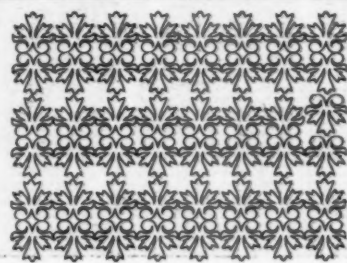
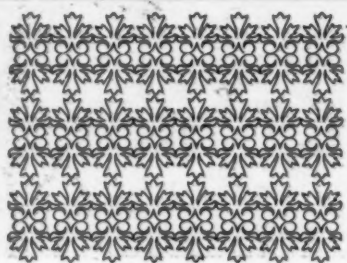
*Published by*

**AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

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**W**E have a Surplus of Apples, Pears, Peaches, etc.,  
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Bridgeport, Marion County, Ind.

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We will have the largest and most complete assortment of both

## Fruit and Ornamental Stock

we have ever grown, and one of the most complete in the country, and offer the same in quantities to suit customers.

CARLOADS A SPECIALTY.

For early order special prices will be named on

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THE BEST SPADES AND CHEAPEST

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BOX STRAPS, soft steel. Best of storage facilities. Railroad switch through packing house.

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Lowest Prices Consistent with Quality.

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Our Customers  
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Requisites:

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WELL-GROWN TREES  
PURITY OF VARIETY  
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58 years under the same  
management.

We grow all kinds and varieties suitable for this  
climate, including—

APPLE,  
PEAR,  
PLUM,  
CHERRY,  
PEACH,

ORNAMENTAL TREES  
and SHRUBS,  
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GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

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Correspondence solicited.

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600 CASTLE ST.,

GENEVA, N. Y.

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**SIDE  
LINE**



300,000  
2 Year Apple  
Assorted Varieties

100,000  
1 Year Kieffer Pear

100,000  
Assorted Cherry  
1 Year Buds

50,000  
1 Year Plum

50,000  
June Budded Plum

See me or write for  
prices before you place  
your order.



## TENNESSEE WHOLESALE NURSERIES

WINCHESTER, TENN.

J. C. HALE, PROP.

Largest Stock of Peach  
in the United States

JUNE BUDS A SPECIALTY

Am now ready to book orders  
for delivery, Fall 1904 and Spring  
1905.

✦ WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



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CHERRIES MULBERRIES  
PLUMS WALNUTS (English and Japan) PECANS  
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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

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Over 450 Acres in Nursery

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Evergreens  
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All the Best and Hardest Varieties.  
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**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**

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**MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

Established 1840.

Mention this publication.

Colored—  
**FRUIT PLATES**

for

**NURSEYMEN**

Colored—

**LABELS**

for

**FRUIT SHIPPERS**

**ROCHESTER  
LITHOGRAPHING CO.,**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Rochester Lithographing Co.*  
*Rochester, N.Y.* April 19, 1904.

American Fruits Publishing Co.,

City.

Gentlemen:-

We received your first issue of "American Fruits", and we wish to compliment you on its appearance. It certainly reflects credit on the publishers.

We placed an advertisement in this initial number, and we presume you will be pleased to know it has brought us numerous inquiries for colored labels, etc., from various parts of the country. We are therefore inclined to continue our advertisement until further notice.

Wishing you success in the undertaking, we are,

Yours truly,

Rochester Lithographing Co.

*M. B. Fox Pres.*

# American Fruits

An International Journal for Nurserymen, Growers, Dealers and Shippers of Fruits of All Kinds Circulating in the United States and Canada and in Foreign Countries

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Vol. I

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1904

No. 5

## THE NURSERY BROKER

**Travels Not Always a Rosy Path--Andre L. Causse Lifts the Curtain on the Importation of Foreign Nursery Stock--Fruit and Rose Stocks for Free List.**

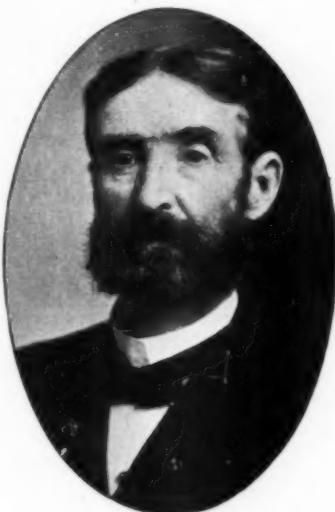
In the course of his paper on "Importing Foreign Nursery Stock," Andre L. Causse, of New York city, agent for the Andre Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, said at the Atlanta convention of the American Association of Nurserymen:

"The broker or agent handling nursery stock, for account of foreign houses, does not always travel on a path strewn with roses, even if he sells roses, and many are the thorns that he has to contend with. His correspondents abroad will invariably report failure of crops or of some crops, long before the selling season is at hand; the buyers in turn will be sure to be especially in need of those stocks that are reported to be in short supply, hence, when footing up his sales, the agent will generally find that he has over-sold some lines of stock, while he has left on hand a sickening quantity of the plentiful ones.

"You and I might think that the market price of foreign nursery stock is established in the producing districts abroad. Please disabuse your mind of such an erroneous idea. The market price is hatched on the ninth floor of the New York Public Stores by a government official who has never bought or been offered a single stock in his life. I suppose, that after brooding over a number of trade lists and catalogues, wholesale and retail, he takes the average price asked for each article and makes up his mind to call the figures arrived at the wholesale marked value of the stocks, unless maybe he goes and consults a clairvoyant. This arbitrarily made-up market value is sometimes below, but generally above the price at which purchases have been made in June, by level-headed nurserymen, importers of stocks. If some goods have been purchased by you, and invoiced above custom house market value, the agent has to pay duty on a higher valuation than actually required by the appraiser; for he has no right to reduce prices appearing on consular invoices; but if on some articles consular invoices and purchase price is under what the appraiser has decreed market value to be, then consular invoice prices are correspondingly raised, and penalty imposed, besides additional duty. If advance reaches 50%, goods may be seized by the government.

"In my modest opinion, fruit and rose stocks ought to be on the free list as raw material. They are not fit to sell and bear fruit or flowers till budded, and this work gives employment to many hands. If I understand it correctly, the object of the protective tariff is to protect labor and industries.

"Fortunately, there is a silver lining to the cloud that hangs over the broker's head. I mean the unfailing kindness and goodfellowship of the whole-souled, broad-minded American nurseryman, who by his very life in the open, by his constant communing with nature, learns patience, leniency and forbearance, and judging by my own twenty years' experience, overlooks the broker's shortcomings."



C. L. WATROUS  
VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
OF NURSERYMEN.

The first carload of Bartlett pears from California was shipped East from Sacramento on July 1st.

The Payette, Idaho, cannery, on the Oregon Short Line is turning out 3,000 to 4,000 cans of peas and cherries per day.

Within the past three months C. A. Thorne, acting for a large Chicago real estate concern, has sold eighteen fruit farms in Muskegon county. Most of the buyers live in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has granted more room and better terminal facilities for handling perishable products in New York city, at the instance of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association.

The estimates on the coming crop of Smyrna figs favored an output of 60,000 camel loads. It is reported that the Turkish Government is putting in force some strong regulations on shipments of the fruit from the interior.

J. C. Robinson, of Seville, Fla., reports having shipped seven carloads of peaches from twenty acres. He also shipped enough from his forty-acre orchard, which is now eighteen months old, to pay all expenses of the orchard to date.

## VICE-PRESIDENT WATROUS.

**Brief Sketch of the Second Officer of the American Association--Long Prominent in Nursery and Horticultural Circles -- President for Years of the American Pomological Society -- Twice President of Nursery Association.**

To have ably presided over the deliberations of such important national organizations as the American Association of Nurserymen and the American Pomological Society is sufficient to characterize any man as a prominent horticulturist. Such is the record of Charles L. Watrous, the vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen, and the chairman of its committee on legislation.

Mr. Watrous was born in Cortland county, N. Y., January 13, 1837, on a farm. He was graduated from the Cortland Academy and the University of Michigan, and taught school for several years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 76th New York Volunteer Infantry and served as captain, fighting at Bull Run and other battles. After the war he practiced law at Winchester, Va., but because of broken health he entered horticultural pursuits, settling in 1869 at Des Moines, Ia., his present home. Captain Watrous has served in his state legislature and for four years was president of the Iowa Horticultural Society. He has long been a student of scientific and historical subjects, and has contributed freely to the horticultural literature of the Northwest, strongly advocating the originating and testing of American fruits, instead of those introduced from Russia or other foreign points. He has been a worker in the American Association of Nurserymen from the beginning.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association will meet at Asheville, N. C., August 24th-25th.

R. W. Clucas has started a nursery for herbaceous and decorative stock near Sparkill, N. Y., twenty-five miles from New York City.

The Hart Fruit Co., Hart, Mich., composed of E. Hawley & Sons, W. E. Snyder and others, will erect a packing house 40 x 40 feet, on the Pere Marquette railroad grounds.

The Orleans County, N. Y., Fruit Growers Association will hold a summer meeting at Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, August 27th. An estimate of the crops will be made August 15th.

W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O., entertained the Horticultural Society last month. Mr. Scarff is a nurseryman and grows largely for plants, yet every year hundreds of bushels of berries are sold off of these plants.



## From Western Points

### MISSOURI FRUIT STATION.

**Practical Work at Mountain Grove for the Orchardist--Paul Evans the Director--400 Varieties Each of Peach and Apple--Mr. Evan's Long Experience.**

One of the most important institutions in Missouri, from the fruit growers and nurseryman's point of view, is the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, at Mountain Grove, established in 1900, under an appropriation of \$20,000. Ten acres compose the tract upon which the buildings stand, while 180 acres are devoted to experiment work.

At the present time the orchards comprise 265 varieties of peach and about the same number of varieties of apple trees. Enough orders have been made to swell this amount to over 400 varieties of each. When these are all planted the station will have one of the largest collections of varieties of peach and apple trees in the United States. In addition the station has 100 varieties of strawberries, 110 varieties of grapes, many plums, cherries, pears, quinces and every known berry and vine that can be procured.

Orchard pests receive particular attention. The pests are arranged in glass-covered drawers kept in cabinets. The bottoms of the drawers are of cork and the cases are air tight.

The first director in charge of the station was Prof. John T. Stinson, who went from the Arkansas Agricultural Station at Fayetteville in 1900. In the spring of 1903, Prof. Stinson resigned as director to accept the position of superintendent of pomology at the World's Fair. The board of trustees selected Paul Evans, of Olden, to fill the vacancy.

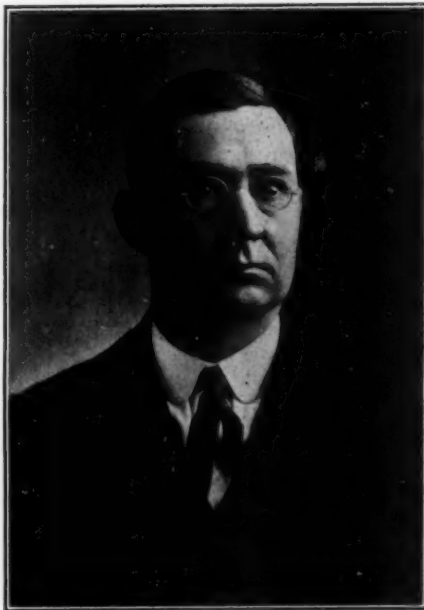
Mr. Evans has been in charge of the station since 1903. For ten years prior to that time Mr. Evans was superintendent of the Olden Fruit Farm. He is a graduate of the Missouri State University, an expert horticulturist and a practical fruit grower. Mr. Evans is a son of Colonel J. C. Evans, of Harlem, who for thirty years was president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

In his work at the station Mr. Evans has a corps of skilled experts in Frank Horsefall, assistant horticulturist, and F. W. Faurot, and A. M. Swartout, assistants.

### MIDDLE WESTERN STATES APPLES.

H. L. Messick of Quincy, noted as one of the best practical orchardmen in the United States, makes the following report of the apple crop for 1904. "I am glad to say to the public that the Middle Western states are not going to be entirely without apples. This report is intended to cover Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas

and Kansas. Apples at this time show but very few blemishes from insects and are apparently free from disease. This report is based upon the capacity of the tree. For illustration, a tree that has a capacity of three barrels, I will give the per cent of the three barrels at maturity. I find from my extensive visits to the numerous orchards I will be safe in placing the total crop at 33 1-3 per cent. which would mean fully three times last year's crop,



PAUL EVANS.

DIRECTOR MISSOURI FRUIT STATION.

with much brighter prospects for maturity at this time than appeared at the same time in 1903."

### IDAHO FRUIT LANDS.

In the irrigated sections of Idaho, notably the Fayette valley, apples, plums, apricots, grapes and melons reach a high state of perfection and command fancy prices. Men have become wealthy from the careful cultivation of twenty and forty acre tracts, and enough can be raised from five acres of this irrigated land, exhaustless in its deep fertility, to support a family in comfort. The irrigated communities of Idaho have become among the most prosperous in the world. The desert lands of Minidoka, producing only sage brush, are now only awaiting water to supply the farmer with a great variety of produce. The U. S. government has set aside \$2,600,000 for irrigation purposes in the state.

Hundreds of tons of dried fruits and raisins were destroyed by fire at the Eagle Packing Company's house, at Fresno, Cal., last month. Loss, \$75,000.

### WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

**Fifteenth Semi-annual Meeting at Kansas City--Classification of Freight Rates Discussed--Over-production of Nursery Stock--Effect of Surplus Stock and Severe Weather on Prices--Root Knot.**

Kansas City, Mo., July 16—At the fifteenth semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, Coates House, on July 12th and 13th., there were delegates from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

"Are professors, inspectors, entomologists and horticultural societies affecting the retail trade of the nurserymen" was one of the topics discussed. It was the opinion that orchardists, as a rule, are as well qualified as any persons to judge of the effects of insects and to act along practical lines for the prevention of damage, because of their daily experience in the growing of fruits.

The classification of freight rates was discussed, as at the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta. Members of the Association were at the time attending the conference of railroad men at Manitou, Colo., on this subject.

Other topics discussed at the meeting here were:

"Suggestion of Some Plan to Stop the Over-Production of Nursery Stock," A. Willis.

"What Effect Will the Large Spring Surplus Stock of the Past Two Seasons Have on Future Prices?" E. S. Welch.

"What Advance in Prices May We Reasonably Expect From the Damage to Stock the Past Winter?" W. P. Stark.

"Does Not the Issuing of Surplus Lists Late in the Spring With Grade and Count of Stock Hurt Prices?" T. E. Griesa.

"What I Have Learned in the Past Two Years about the Root Knot?" J. H. Skinner.

### NEW PEACH AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Four crates of a new peach, earlier than Elberta, of the Crawford type, from the orchard of H. G. Guinn, of Love, Jarratt & Guinn, St. Louis, has been on exhibition at the Louisiana Exposition. It is pronounced of superior quality. J. H. Hale, of Georgia, asks for several thousand trees for fall planting.

The truck and fruit growing communities of the South are prosperous. The banks of Jacksonville, Tex., are getting in from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a day from the results of the fruit shipments from that locality. There are ten buyers at Brenham, Tex., looking after the big watermelon crop, and the shipments this season have already reached 400 cars.

# Transportation Matters

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

**Sketch of the Origin and Remarkable Development of a Great Corporation--The "Banana Line" and its Trade with the Tropics --Passenger and Fruit Service.**

The United Fruit Company operates 76 steamships and is a remarkable example of the development of a very large business. It resulted from the importation into Boston in 1870 of the first cargo of bananas brought to New England. At that time bananas retailed at 10 cents and were often sold for \$25 a bunch. The outgrowth of the United Fruit Company was from the Boston Fruit Company, incorporated in 1890, which included the American Fruit Company of New York, the Quaker City Fruit Company of Philadelphia, and the Buchman Fruit Company of Baltimore. In 1899 the United Fruit Company succeeded the Boston Fruit Company. Its importations amount to from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 count bunches of bananas; also many cocoanuts and oranges. It is popularly spoken of as the "Banana Line." It also carries many passengers.

In addition to its fleets of ships, this great corporation controls 115 miles of railroads in Central America, and owns in Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, Jamaica, San Domingo and the Republic of Colombia nearly 240,000 acres of arable lands, and leases 260,000 acres. The trade routes of the company are: From Boston to Jamaica and San Domingo; New York to Jamaica, Cuba and Costa Rica; Philadelphia to Jamaica and Cuba; Baltimore to Jamaica and Cuba; Charleston to Jamaica and Cuba; Mobile to Puerto Cortes and Spanish Honduras and Bocas del Toro, Colombia; New Orleans to Bluefields, Ceiba, Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras and Port Limon. Its principal ships are the Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson, Admiral Farragut, Anselm, Breakwater, Taunton, Beverly, Watson, Buckman, Olympia, Preston, Brookline, Captain Bennett, Brighton, Ethelwold, Beacon, Barnstable.

A. W. Preston, Boston, is the president of the company; Bradley W. Palmer, Boston, is the secretary. There are managers in all the United States and tropical ports along the trade routes. The passenger steamships of this line make the voyage from Boston to Jamaica in five days, at a low fare. Frederick S. Jopp is the division passenger agent at Long Wharf, Boston.

The annual meeting of the International Apple Shippers Association will be held in St. Louis August 3-5; the annual meeting of the Nut Growers Association, October 26-28.

## REFRIGERATOR CAR LINE.

George B. Robbins, vice-president of the Armour car line says that the company owns 7,500 refrigerator cars and that the company's charges for the use of cars are based on the actual cost of refrigeration, cost of maintenance and a reasonable profit. He estimates that there are about 50 other private



ONE OF UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S FLEET.

car lines in the United States. After the Armour Co., the largest are the American Refrigerator Transit Co., operating on the Gould system mainly; the California Fruit Transportation Co., and the Santa Fe Refrigerator car line.



SCENE ON JAMAICA COAST.

Strawberry shipments from Van Buren, Ark., up to the middle of last month amounted to \$60,000.

On May 16th Mr. Wade, of Kenton, Tenn., had 700 pickers in his strawberry field. He will realize \$30,000 on his crop.

There will be from 30,000 to 40,000 crates of peaches shipped from De Queen, Ark., this year, which will probably bring growers \$50,000.

Mesa, Delta and Moulrose counties of Colorado are reported to have shipped \$2,000,000 worth of fruit the past season.

## BANANA TRADE RESUMED.

**Nearly a Year at a Standstill in Jamaica Owing to the Hurricane of Last August--Joseph Di Giorgio Returns from Tour of Inspection--Larger Crops Than Ever--Baltimore Receipts.**

BALTIMORE, July 20--The arrival of several fruit steamers from Jamaican ports during the past week marks the resumption of the banana trade with the island, which for nearly a year was at a standstill, owing to the hurricane there last August.

It has taken just 11 months for the banana plantations to recover from the effects of the storm, and now, according to Joseph Di Giorgio, president of the Di Giorgio Importing Steamship Company, who returned home a few days ago from his annual inspection of the plantations of Cuba and Jamaica, the yearly output of bananas is likely to exceed that of former seasons. The bunches exported annually from Jamaica run into the millions, and of the number shipped to this country about 35 per cent. come to Baltimore.

Mr. Di Giorgio said to-day that, while it was only about two weeks ago that the plantation owners of Jamaica began shipping the fruit, the exports from Port Antonio average 150,000 bunches a week, and that by next month they will amount to more than 250,000 bunches a week.

"Cuban bananas are smaller than those grown in Jamaica, and not so good" said Mr. Di Giorgio.

"This is due to the fact that Jamaica is nearer the equator. Banana trees require a very hot climate and plenty of rain. In Jamaica you will find both.

From March to August is the great banana season. Of the bananas shipped to this country, more than one-fourth come to Baltimore, and fully 35 per

cent of those grown in Jamaica are sent here. We have five steamers in the trade."

Fifteen fruit dealers in Boston were deprived of their licenses on May 22d, for selling fruit on Sunday. The move is an attempt to force the legislature to repeal the law.

John T. Spencer, a fruit grower of Grand Junction, Col., is said to have perfected the seedless apple.



## Eastern Growers and Dealers

### NURSERY LICENSE LAWS.

**American Association of Nurserymen Anxious to Test Validity of Michigan Regulation --What to do in Virginia's Case-- Watching West Virginia Authorities.**

Following is the report by Mr. Pitkin on the practical work performed by members of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen:

*Mr. C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa:*

DEAR SIR: At the Detroit convention of the American Association a resolution was passed referring to the committee on legislation the subject of license laws in Virginia, West Virginia, and other states, with authority to secure a legal opinion as to the validity of such legislation, and with power to arrange for test cases if necessary, and to expend the necessary funds. The legislative committee decided to secure a legal opinion, and at the request of the chairman of the committee, I secured an opinion from attorneys of Rochester, Messrs. McGuire & Wood, copy of which is attached. The opinion was discussed by yourselves and other members of the committee, and it was decided that under the opinion of the attorneys the laws of Virginia were valid and could not very well be attacked. It was further decided that there were good grounds for opposing the laws of West Virginia and Michigan, and that it was advisable to arrange for test cases in those states if possible, and after that decision was reached the details of the matter were left in my hands, and I now beg to report as follows:

The West Virginia statute required payment of a license fee of \$10.00 in each county, and further that all stock entering the state should be fumigated.

The West Virginia authorities were notified that this committee would advise the members of our association to attach to each package going into the state the regular inspection certificate, and say to them that we should decline to pay the license and should decline to fumigate, believing that the provisions of their law were unconstitutional, and that we would be glad to arrange for a test case.

The authorities of West Virginia have evidently not been anxious to test the law, and although numerous efforts have been made to arrange for a test case it has been impossible to secure one. The committee has learned of numerous cases in which threats of arrest have been made, but thus far it has been impossible to locate any actual arrest and thus bring about a test case.

The Michigan law requires that every nurseryman or dealer doing business in the state, whether resident or non-resident, must

file a certificate and pay a license fee of \$5.00, and our attorneys advise us that these requirements are reasonable and valid, and that the members of the association should comply with them. The Michigan law further requires that all nursery stock shipped into the state must be fumigated and bear the certificate of the shipper that it has been fumigated. This provision does not apply to Michigan-grown nursery stock, and our attorneys advise us that it is unconstitutional and invalid, as an attempted regulation of interstate commerce.

The statute further provides that a bond of \$100 must be filed, conditioned on full observance of the law in all particulars, and our attorney's opinion is that this provision is invalid and cannot be enforced because the



CHARLES H. VICK,  
SUPT. HORTICULTURE, ST. LOUIS.

filing of the bond is not necessary to the proper carrying out of the inspection purposes, and further that the bond requires compliance with all the provisions of the law, some of which are plainly unconstitutional and invalid, and advise us to file the certificate, pay the license fee, and decline to give the bond as furnished by the Michigan authorities, and also decline to fumigate the stock and attach the fumigation certificate.

Our attorneys suggest that the form of bond furnished by the Michigan authorities may be modified as follows: The bond reads: "Shall fully and in every respect comply with all the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Michigan," etc. They suggest amending this wording so that it will read as follows: "Shall fully and in every respect comply with all the lawful provisions of an act of the legislature," etc. The point being that the insertion of the word "lawful" relieves us from any liability for failure to perform any act specified by the law, which is invalid and illegal, and that if an attempt were made to

collect under this bond, that it would be necessary for them to show that the provision of the law requiring fumigation was legal and valid before any judgment could be secured. Our attorneys advise that it would be safe to file this bond with that change, and that if any trouble was made on account of the bond, it would at once bring up the question for a test case as to the validity of that part of the statute requiring fumigation.

The Michigan authorities were promptly advised of the position of the association, and were told that the nurserymen had no desire to evade any valid law or any reasonable requirement, but that this association felt that the outside nurserymen were discriminated against and in favor of the Michigan nurserymen, and that in the opinion of our attorneys the law was invalid and unconstitutional, as an attempted regulation of interstate commerce. Numerous attempts have been made to arrange for a test case, but the Michigan authorities evidently are not anxious to test the law. Several of the Rochester nurserymen have declined to file a bond and have omitted to fumigate the stock, and although threats have been made no trouble or loss has been suffered.

One of the members of the association received a notice during April from a party with whom they had arranged to handle the delivery, that Mr. L. R. Taft, State Inspector in Michigan, had served a notice on him forbidding him to handle the delivery unless he filed a bond and secured a license. The goods for delivery had been shipped and this seemed to be an excellent opportunity for arranging a test case, so that the attorney of the association was immediately sent to Michigan to handle the matter. Under the instructions of our attorney the delivery was made, and the attorney-general of Michigan promptly notified by our attorney that the delivery had been made and the law had been violated, and that the man was ready to be arrested, but the attorney-general has taken no action in the matter and evidently has no confidence in the validity of the statute. Other efforts have been made to arrange with Mr. Taft for a test case, but without avail.

In the opinion of the committee it is reasonably safe to ship goods into Michigan without fumigation, but we would advise that the certificate be filed, license fee paid, and the bond filed with the change previously suggested, and we believe that no trouble will be made for any member of the association if this course is followed.

The exports of fruits and nuts from the United States to British North American possessions during the ten months ending April, 1904, were valued at \$1,679,286, as against \$1,627,413 in 1903 and \$614,675 in 1897.



I also enclose statement of account from the attorneys of the committee covering services to date.

One word more in regard to the state of Virginia. The question has been asked whether a wholesale nurseryman doing business, for example, in Rochester, can ship to a wholesale customer located at Richmond, Va., without paying the Virginia license tax of \$20.00. The opinion of our attorney is that if the Rochester nurseryman received the order by mail from the Virginia nurseryman, and accepts the order by mail with the understanding that the goods are sold f. o. b., Rochester, the sale is made in Rochester, the delivery is made in Rochester, and the Virginia law cannot apply to business done outside of the State of Virginia, and that the Rochester nurseryman was under no obligation to take out a license in Virginia for transactions of this character. That he could fill the order, ship the goods f. o. b., Rochester, taking a bill of lading, and that his responsibility would then cease, and if any trouble occurred that it would not alter the responsibility of the nurseryman in Virginia for the amount of the invoice. That, of course, after the goods reached the state of Virginia without a certificate tag, the Virginia authorities would have the right to hold them up and examine them, and handle them according to law, but that would not interest the Rochester nurseryman, but rather the Virginia nurseryman would be responsible to the Rochester man for the amount of the bill. Yours truly, WILLIAM PITKIN.

#### WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., July 11.—Wolcott has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the greatest apple markets in New York state, hundreds of car loads of green and evaporated fruit being shipped from here annually, but it has never before seen the apple market take on life so early in the season as it has this year, contracts for green and evaporated fruit having already been made for fall delivery. The prospects are for an immense crop, although there will probably be a considerable July drop. One dealer has examined several orchards and says that at least half the apples now on the trees have yellow stems and fall at a touch. All these apples must come off. But there will be plenty besides. The apples have now reached a considerable size, and the trees will have about all the apples they ought to carry.

At least two orchards have already been contracted for in this vicinity. Frank Edwards has sold his orchard for 15 cents per bushel. James Stublely will probably have more than 2,000 bushels in his orchard and has sold them at 12½ cents, the apples to be shaken off and delivered.

One local buyer has purchased ten tons of dried apples at 5 cents if choice, or 4½ cents if prime.

According to Consul Jackson at La Rochelle, France, the establishment of a direct steamship line between Montreal and La Rochelle has stimulated a demand for the direct importation of American goods. Prunes, dried apples, pears, apricots, and California canned fruits are in demand.

#### A GREAT EASTERN NURSERY.

The Continental Nurseries, Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., claim the largest force of nursery salesmen representing any nursery house in the country. The firm originally did business under the name of Brown Brothers, but in 1890 incorporated as the Brown Brothers Company, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The Canadian business is handled from an office at Brown's Nurseries, Ontario.

The American nurseries, 1,200 acres in extent, are at Irondequoit and Penfield, within a few miles of Rochester. The climate and soil are especially adapted to the growth of nursery stock. The Canadian nurseries, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, are at Brown's nurseries, 12 miles from Niagara Falls. This is in the beautiful Niagara district, considered as the most fertile and best fruit-producing part of Canada. The climate and soil are almost identical with that at Rochester. This has been the only house growing stock in both the United States and Canada.

At Brighton, N. Y., a suburb of Rochester, the company have experimental grounds of 100 acres, where they personally test every variety of fruit, etc., so as to put on the market varieties only of merit. This entails the outlay of considerable money, but the benefits accruing therefrom are of pronounced character. To the already large storage facilities they have added a frost-proof cellar 214 x 80 feet, with double walls, and packing-houses attached. At Brown's Nurseries, Ont., they have a similar cellar, 40 x 100 feet. The 12 large greenhouses, comprising 50,000 feet of glass, are up to date in construction, heating and ventilating. These are used for propagating roses, clematis, grape and all tender plants.

During the packing season Brown Brothers Company employ on the grounds 300 to 400 men, and are able to pack and ship from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of stock daily. From the time the stock is dug until it is in the hands of customers it is under cover.

#### GRAPE CROP FAIRLY GOOD.

PENN YAN, July 13.—At the annual meeting of the Middlesex and Vine Valley Grape and Fruit Growers' Association the following officers were elected: President, B. Walther; vice-president, O. F. Elliott; secretary, E. Moshier; treasurer, L. Case Williams; executive committee, Lemuel Clawson, O. F. Elliott and E. S. Savage. The grape crop promises to be fairly good. The continued wet weather has developed some mildew, especially upon the Catawba.

#### A GREAT FUTURE FOR SUCH A JOURNAL.

COLONEL G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—“I am much pleased with AMERICAN FRUITS. I think it will fill a valued place in the homes of pomologists and fruit growers. I think there is a great future for such a journal and I wish you every success.”

#### NEW YORK STATE TO LEAD.

Will Add To Its Space at St. Louis Exposition and Have the Largest Fruit Exhibit  
--Two Thousand Plates of Grapes  
From Yates, Steuben, Chautauqua and Other Counties.

Charles H. Vick, superintendent of horticulture for the State of New York, at the St. Louis Exposition, announces to the fruit growers of Yates, Steuben, Ontario, and Seneca counties, New York, that Fred Miller of Penn Yan, N. Y., has been appointed to assist Mr. Vick in the work of collecting and shipping fruit for the Exposition. The concentrating of exhibits at a central point for shipment will facilitate the work and save express charges. Growers in the region named who intend to make shipments of grapes, plums, pears, peaches, apples, etc., are requested to communicate with Mr. Miller who will give shipping instructions.

“We shall have an exhibit of 1,000 plates of grapes from the region referred to,” said Mr. Vick to a representative of AMERICAN FRUITS, “and 1,000 plates of grapes from the Chautauqua Grape and Wine Association, consisting of over fifty varieties, from the beginning of the grape season until the close of the Fair, December 1st. This display will excel any ever made in this country.”

“The New York exhibit now has 4,000 square feet of space at the Exposition. We shall increase this to 7,000 square feet and will then have the largest fruit exhibit at the Fair.”

“The fruit growers of the West are energetic, enterprising men, devoting time and money to the culture of fruit; and unless the growers of New York wake up to the fact that there are other sections of the country where fruit can be grown equal to ours, we may fall behind. Let us maintain our place in the front rank.”

#### RHODE ISLAND PROSPECTS.

Editor American Fruits:

Rhode Island has a few orchards of apples and also some peaches. Large orchards of other fruits are not plenty; yet each individual home-owner has a few trees in variety. This year the apple crop will be very large for this state, and almost every tree of bearing age seems to be full of fruit. Of course the quality and size will depend largely upon the care given the crop by thinning and otherwise. Pears will be a failure as a general crop, although individual trees seem fairly well fruited. Peaches also will be a small crop, owing largely to the severe winter which killed and otherwise disabled the trees. Plums do not cut much of a figure in our fruit products.

The strawberry crop was of very short duration and not large at that. Rhode Island berries brought a good price, 17 cents and upwards at retail. The fall exhibition of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society will be held September 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

Providence, R. I.

C. W. SMITH.

## AMERICAN FRUITS.

An international monthly journal for growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds, linking the producer with the consumer, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, and covering every branch of the industry.

PUBLISHED BY THE

**American Fruits Publishing Company**

16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

**RALPH T. OLCOTT, E. J. SEAGER**

*The only international publication of the kind.  
A business journal for business men.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1904.

### FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS.

**American Pomological Society**—President, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Ct.; secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.  
**International Apple Shippers Association**—President, C. H. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

**National League of Commission Merchants**—President, Charles B. Ayres, Chicago; secretary, A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass.

**Northwest Fruit Growers Association**—President, E. L. Smith, Hood River, Ore.; secretary, C. J. Linsel, Boise, Idaho.

**Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association**—President, S. N. Black, Clayton, Ill.; secretary, James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

**American Cranberry Growers Association**—President, Rev. E. H. Durell, Woodbury, N. J.; secretary, A. J. Rider, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Fruit Growers Association of Ontario**—President, W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; secretary, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto.

**Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association**—President, P. Innes, Coldbrook, N. S.; secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.

**American Apple Growers Congress**—President, H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; secretary, T. C. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

**Fruit Travelers Association**—President, H. E. Mansfield, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Teasdale, St. Louis, Mo.

**Missouri Valley Horticultural Association**—President, George W. Holsinger, Argentine, Kan.; secretary, H. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

**Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island**—President, Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton; secretary, A. E. Dewar, Charlottetown.

**American Fruit and Produce Travelers' Association**—President, Harry B. Gertish, Boston; secretary, J. R. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.

### NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS.

**American Association of Nurserymen**—President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

**American Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher-town, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

**Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association**—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoseton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

**American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

**Eastern Association of Nurserymen**—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

**Western Wholesale Nurserymen's Association**—President, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City, Mo.

**Southern Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Henry Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn. Meets at Asheville, N. C., in August, 1904.

**Southwestern Nurserymen's Association**—President, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher, Okl. Terr.; secretary, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood, Ind. Terr.

**Texas Nurserymen's Association**—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

**Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen**—President, J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

**Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa. Next annual meeting at Harrisburg, in January.

**National Association of Retail Nurserymen**—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

### WHAT COLD STORAGE WILL DO.

A barrel of Alexander apples, every one of which is perfect, which took a prize at the New York State Fair in Syracuse last September, is at the St. Louis Exposition where it took a prize in the New York display, and it is the intention of Charles H. Vick, superintendent of that display to ship the same barrel of apples back to Syracuse in time for it to take another prize at the state fair there next month, one year from the date of its appearance the prize list at the same place! The apples have been carefully kept in cold storage. They were grown by J. B. Collamer & Son, Hilton, N. Y.

### IMPORTANCE OF DISCUSSION.

The importance of discussion following the reading of papers at annual conventions was strikingly illustrated in a negative way at the Atlanta convention of the American Association of Nurserymen. Oppressive weather conditions led to a desire to expedite the business of the Association and there was little or no time for discussion of the practical topics presented by those who participated in the programme. Mr. Albertson of the committee on insurance presented an exhaustive report showing the result of much time and labor. It would have been of advantage to the nurserymen to have heard the views of at least a few of the best-posted men present on methods for improving conditions. There was some discussion of the important report by Mr. Albertson on transportation matters. Its value to the members was apparent.

Many of the state horticultural societies, notably that of Minnesota and the Western New York and Peninsula societies, seem fully to appreciate the importance of discussion at their annual meetings. One of the best sources of discussion is the question box. In the interim between meetings the topics that puzzle in daily practice should be noted for the question box. It is in these ways that full advantage of the benefits of the annual gatherings may be enjoyed.

### CROP PROSPECTS.

Heavy crops of peaches in the South and of berries throughout the Southwest and West are followed by reports of a shrinkage in the apple crop. While in the eastern sections there is still promise of a fair crop of apples, the effects of the severe winter and late spring, followed by excessive rainfall, light frosts, little sunshine and unseasonably low temperatures, have resulted in a marked reduction of the estimates of the apple crop throughout the middle and western sections of the country. The June drop has caused great shrinkage in the prospects in apple orchards in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In eastern states the prospects are better. The grape crop will be heavy. Delaware peaches are estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,700,000 baskets.

Along the Hudson river the pear crop will be light, but this condition is offset by the fact that Western New York has a good prospect in Bartlett pears. From all indications there will be a heavy crop of apples in Western New York. There will be a falling off in peaches in the Niagara district.

Jay E. Allis, Medina, N. Y., will have a large crop of peaches, upwards of 25,000 baskets. He allows chickweed to grow in his peach orchards to act as a blanket on the ground, plants his trees in the open where the wind sweeps through in times of frost, and thins the fruit during the first two weeks of July.

Michigan fruit, with the exception of berries, will be short; peaches a very light crop. Heavy crops of blueberries and raspberries are reported.

Dr. J. C. Whitten, of the horticultural department of the Missouri university, says that almost from the falling of the bloom, apples throughout Missouri have shown a tendency to drop and that this has become so marked that generally at this time there is not more than a fourth of a crop of apples on the trees, while many orchards are almost destitute of fruit.

### BOXES FOR FRUIT PACKAGES.

The price of apple barrels averages 35 cents at distributing points throughout the country. Last year the price went to 50 and 60 cents during harvesting time. This year's opening price indicates a similar tendency. Western apple dealers say that manufacturers of staves and heads are working together so closely as practically to form a trust.

Commercial orchardists each year are considering more and more the use of boxes instead of barrels. In several sections boxes will be used more freely this year. H. C. Ward of Oakland county, Mich., who has about 100,000 trees coming into bearing, says in Orange Judd Farmer: "I would be glad to use boxes if the demand would call for them. My reasons are: First, they are easier to get. Second, you can pack fruit in better shape, and draw to market or the cars in less space. Third, apples keep better and handle better. I am in favor of pushing the packing of apples in the commercial orchard states the same as they do in California; that is, using boxes, and wrapping all choice fruit in paper."

### IMPORTED PLANTS THRIVING.

The varieties of the date palm which have been planted in California and Arizona within the last two or three years are doing well, and it is expected that in the course of a few years they will be one of the most profitable crops. Many scions of the Jordan almond were brought from Spain and sent to California to be budded and grafted and are now thriving. The mangoes, in a number of varieties, varying in size and flavor as much as apples and peaches, have been planted in different parts of Porto Rico; also the mangosteen. It is expected that these fruits will eventually be-



come as popular as the banana. The cashew nut is also about to be tried there. This nut is served roasted, and it may prove a strong rival to the peanut. Several thousand bamboos have been introduced from Japan and planted in Florida and Texas.

### HORTICULTURE A BUSINESS.

The successful horticulturist is the one who has been quick to appreciate the fact that horticulture is a business. The man who would succeed in marked degree in the culture of fruit must proceed on the plan that the work is something more than a side line in farming. The methods that have been brought into action to make various kinds of business successful may well be applied to commercial orcharding. The demand must be created and supplied, and this means attention to all the details of producing the crop and disposing of it to the best advantage. With the sources of information at hand and constantly developing, this should not be difficult. Improved methods are coming to the front each season in horticulture as in other lines of business.

### PROTECTING THE ORIGINATOR.

Discussing recent attempts to protect the rights of the originator of a new variety of fruit or flower the Florist's Exchange says:

"Until the time arrives that new plants are included in the category of articles that can be protected by trademark, the only thing left to the originator, in order that he may reap some benefit from his novelty, is to put the price high enough at the time of introduction. There is also open to him the making of a special contract restricting for a certain specified period the propagation of stock by buyers to the production of that required for their own individual needs, and prohibiting the sale of such stock by them to third parties for the purposes of propagation and sale. This latter plan would permit the originator to maintain the high price for a longer period than is possible under present conditions, although it might be fraught with more drawbacks."

### NEW YORK FRUIT CROP.

John Hall, secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says: "Answering questions regarding the condition and prospects of the fruit crop is somewhat precarious. One might give a favorable report of the apple crop in one section of a country, it being absolutely true for that particular spot, but which, for another orchard only a short distance removed, would be absolutely untruthful. For illustration, on Saturday last an extensive fruit grower of Orleans county asked if the prolonged rainy season had not been favorable to the production of fungus, said that in some parts of the county it had, but that on his own place spraying had been so thoroughly practiced that it would be impossible to find a pear or an apple that was affected by fungus.

"There were other sections in the same county where not one-half of the apples on the trees could be gathered because of fungus conditions. German prunes on this same man's place are a full crop, but from this immediate neighborhood and other parts of the state my reports are very unfavorable, the crop in most instances being an entire failure. Other reports show that pears will be a light crop generally; that sour cherries have yielded a splendid crop, which has been sold at good prices. Currants, also, are a fine crop, and a number of growers have already sold the entire yield at good prices.

"A writer from Cayuga and one from Ontario county both report an absence of fungus, while the writer from Ontario county says there has been some yellow leaf on apples caused by the wet weather.

"A letter from Niagara county bearing date the 18th instant, says: 'Prospects for apples fair, not as good as last year. Many orchards have none, and many have a good show. Never saw less fungus or insects. Was on a farm a few weeks ago and looked carefully for codlin moth, but did not find the appearance of one. Bartlett pears are very shy, also plums. Along the lake peach trees are put out of commission, many orchards being entirely killed.'

"And yet, from sections west of Rochester there are reports of excellent peach crops."

### THE SEEDLESS APPLE.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

"The seedless apple can be reproduced by graft or bud. It from appearance belongs to the Russet type, but is not as good in quality. No attention has been given to this apple here, as it is not considered as very desirable. It has been long known here under several names, bloomless and seedless. I know of several trees that are now bearing fruit that were grafted. Apples are about the size of Russet with season with Russet. The apple is not one valued as a good market sort here, and I do not know of an orchard of this variety ever planted in this section. It is the only apple of the kind I ever saw. Through the Blue Ridge mountains in this section there are many seedling apples, of good quality and appearance."

Crozet, Va.

R. E. Wayland

Some years ago Menocher's No Core was sent out as an approach toward a seedless apple. It is a Pennsylvania variety, in size and quality resembling Tulpehocken. The seeds are there in form, but rudimentary, only the outer covering being present. But there is a well developed core; so that the name is not strictly correct. Subsequently there was a variety found in Virginia more nearly "seedless," but the fruit—the pulp—was defective.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Natrona, Pa., says he has personal knowledge of a seedless apple; this one being on the farm of Alexander Jewett, in Armstrong county.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; vice-president, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.

Transportation—E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.

Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneon, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; George A. Sweet, Danville, N. Y.

Programme—Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Publicity—Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Exhibits—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.

To Edit Report—J. Horace McFarland, C. L. Watrous, George C. Seager.

To meet Western freight classification committee at Manitou, Colo.—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

To meet Eastern freight classification committee in New York City—William H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; James McHutchison, New York; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.

To meet Southern freight classification committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Annual Convention—West Baden Springs, Ind., June 14, 1905.

### STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama	John Fraser, Huntsville.
Arkansas	George W. Scruggs.
Colorado	George J. Spear, Greeley.
California	Charles Howard, Riverside.
Connecticut	Edwin Hoyt, New Canaan.
Delaware	D. S. Collins, Milford.
Georgia	R. C. Berckmans, Augusta.
Illinois	Irving F. Spalding, Spaulding.
Indiana	W. C. Reed, Vincennes.
Iowa	D. Lorton, Davenport.
Kansas	E. P. Bernard, Parsons.
Kentucky	F. N. Dwyer, Bowling Green.
Indian Territory	J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood.
Maryland	Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill.
Massachusetts	Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston.
Michigan	Charles A. Hgenfritz, Monroe.
Minnesota	E. A. Smith, Mankato.
Missouri	W. P. Stark, Louisiana.
Nebraska	George Marshall, Arlington.
New Hampshire	John C. Chase, Derry.
New Jersey	Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth.
New York	Theodore J. Smith, Geneva.
North Carolina	J. Van Lindley, Pomona.
Ohio	S. R. Fergus, Tippecanoe City.
Oregon	M. McDonald, Salem.
Oklahoma	J. A. Lopeman, Enid.
Pennsylvania	Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs.
Tennessee	C. O. Fowler.
Texas	John F. Sneed, Tyler.
Utah	John Watson, Salt Lake City.
Virginia	W. T. Hood, Richmond.
Wisconsin	T. J. Ferguson, Milwaukee.
South Dakota	George H. Whiting, Yankton.

### "AMERICAN FRUITS" SETS THE PACE.

It is with feelings of pardonable pride that the publishers of AMERICAN FRUITS receive in every mail expressions of the highest commendation from Nurserymen and Fruit Growers throughout this country on the character and appearance of this journal.

Long experience in horticultural trade journalism has enabled us to know what is desired in such a journal.

AMERICAN FRUITS has set the pace in its line. Its ideas are endorsed upon all sides and it is presenting new features with every issue. It will go to active Nurserymen and Fruit Growers throughout the United States and Canada, carrying regularly a complete record of horticultural activity in America, presented in the most attractive form. It will be the Nurseryman's adviser and the Fruit Grower's guide.

The mission of the journal is expressed in large measure by R. J. Bagby, treasurer of the New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo., who writes: "Our trade is largely with commercial orchardists and we judge that AMERICAN FRUITS will depend considerably on this class of readers. We wish you success."

## In Commission Circles

### THE GRADING OF APPLES.

**Something Should Be Done for Improvement in New York State--The West Is Leading in This Line and the Empire State Will Have to Follow.**

J. S. Wright of J. S. Wright & Son, wholesale commission merchants, of Philadelphia, went to that city in 1875. At that time carloads of potatoes and bulk apples were scarcely known to arrive in the winter; in fact, this firm sold the first car of bulk apples going to Philadelphia, and has the credit of shipping the first carload of bulk pears leaving Philadelphia.

To an AMERICAN FRUITS representative Mr. Wright said: "I served last year in our International Apple Shippers Association on the grade committee. We had a delegation of our Canadian brethren on grades make us a visit at Niagara Falls during our session. They informed us that all apples packed in Canada were subject to government inspection and every packer, whether he be farmer or speculator, had to put his name on the head of the barrels. If the goods packed were not up to the standard as the government required, he was subject to a fine of \$25. The grade committee of our association last year made a motion and carried it, that we have a bill presented to the New York Legislature requesting them to take some action on the grades of apples.

"In my opinion something should be done in the grading of apples in New York State, or the trade will seek other quarters to buy their fruit. The Far West and Middle West are producing such quantities of fruit, of excellent quality and grading it up, that New York State will have to follow.

"Our experience in handling New York State apples, is that there is too much top and bottom, the middle being inferior quality to what the face represents. We think it would be an excellent thing to advocate the grading of apples."

### CANNED FRUIT DEALERS.

The preliminary call for a meeting of the members of the National Canned Goods and Dried Fruit Brokers' Association, to be held in Chicago early in August, has been issued by F. L. Dutton, of New York city, secretary of the organization. One of the principal subjects to be discussed is the question of a reduction of telegraph tolls between the East and California. The practice of dividing brokerages with buyers on some lines of canned goods and dried fruit is said to have reached a point where it has become a menace to the trade. A strong effort is to be made to

abolish the practice. The matter of claims and allowances will also receive attention.

The association has a membership of 500. F. J. Meehan of Baltimore is the president.

### WATER MELONS IN THE NORTH.

F. William Raue, of New Hampshire, believes that the great drawback to the more successful culture of the water melon in the north is a lack of knowledge of the best methods of growing them. His experiments lead him to believe that with a better selection of soils and more pains taken in the preparation of the hills a surprisingly large percentage of even southern varieties could be made to mature as far north as southern New Hampshire. Three varieties find special favor with Professor Raue.

Cole Early produces a round or slightly oval, medium sized fruit, having irregular stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is red, solid and very sweet, the rind brittle and the seeds dark brown. It is an early and reliable variety in New England.

Boss produces a long, dark green melon which is very heavy for its size. The flesh is solid, red and of the best quality; the seeds are black.

Black Eyed Susan is a southern variety which promises well for northern culture. The fruit is oblong to long, with light stripings; the rind is thin and tough; the flesh scarlet colored, firm and of extra quality; the seeds white, with dark spots at the sprout end. It is an early variety.

### TEXAS FIG INDUSTRY.

ALDINE, Texas, July 18.—Aldine is the leading fig point in Texas, both in growing and preserving figs. Aldine claims to have the largest fig orchard, the largest fig preserving plant and the fanciest finished product in Texas. Picking and preserving the fruit is now under way. The season has been favorable, the trees are in good condition and bearing heavily, and the fruit is large, rich and handsome. This industry promises much for this part of Texas.

### NEW FRUIT COMPANIES.

Cape Cod Cranberry Co., South Berwick, Me.—\$350,000. H. F. Butler, president and treasurer.

Gamble-Robinson Fruit Co., Aberdeen, S. D.—\$50,000. D. F. Gamble, H. L. Robinson, of Minneapolis; W. H. Kerr, Aberdeen.

Cherokee Orchard Co., Morrill, Texas—\$50,000.

### BIG BANANA PLANS.

**American Banana Company with a Capital Stock of \$750,000 Incorporated at Mobile Will Grow and Import Tropical Fruits --Central America Plantations and Railroads.**

A despatch to the Packer from Mobile, Ala., announces the incorporation of the American Banana Company, with a capital stock of \$750,000. Prominent business men of Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., New York city, Cambridge, Mass., Nashville, Tenn., Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans are stockholders. The aggregate capital represented among the list of stockholders is well up in the millions. The officers of the company are: President, H. L. McConnell; vice-president, P. J. Lyons; secretary and treasurer, F. C. Horton.

The general purposes of the company are the growing, exporting and importing of tropical fruits, principally bananas. It has obtained big concessions in Panama and expects to hold 150,000 acres there. The company has already planted 3,000 acres and will at once plant more in bananas. The lands secured by the company are among the best in Central America for fruit growing, situated between the Changuilola river and Port Limon, not far from Bocas del Toro, in the region which is producing the best fruit marketed in the United States. The center of the region is the Sixola river, and the company expects to control the whole of the Sixola valley, and will improve the port of Gadoon at its mouth, which will give them as good an outlet as there is in the country. Twenty-five miles of railroad will be constructed to the interior, to be known as the Gadoon-Sixola railroad. The rails, steel, ties, cars and locomotives have already been purchased. Two cargoes of materials and supplies will be shipped from Mobile to Gadoon the latter part of the month, and the remaining cargoes for the completion of the work will rapidly follow. The company proposes to build several steamers to be used in the trade.

The first shipment of fruit to England from the state of California was made July 12th, when the Earl Fruit Co. forwarded a special train of eight cars of fruit to New York for transshipment to Liverpool. Shipments to England will be made by this company weekly.

### AGENTS WANTED

**In every neighborhood for "American Fruits." Liberal commission will be paid. The leading horticultural journal in America for 50 cents. An easy proposition for agents--even the boys and girls!**



# Dominion of Canada

## W. T. MACOUN, HORTICULTURIST.

**His Work More Varied than That of Any Other Horticulturist in America--Has Charge of Central Experimental Farm and is Curator of the Botanic Garden at Ottawa--Character of Work Performed.**

The horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, Mr. W. T. Macoun, is a son of Prof. John Macoun, the Dominion botanist and naturalist. He was born in Belleville, Ont., in 1869, and has been connected with the Experimental Farm for nearly seventeen years, having been employed there since 1887 and engaged in horticultural work at the Farm since 1889. In 1893 he was appointed assistant to the director and foreman of forestry, and in 1896 was placed in charge of the Arboretum and Botanic Garden, of which he was made curator in 1898. In 1898, after the resignation of Prof. John Craig he was appointed horticulturist to the Central Experimental Farm and continues to hold the joint position of horticulturist and curator of the Botanic Garden.

Mr. Macoun's work is probably more varied than that of any other horticulturist connected with Experimental Stations in North America, as it covers a very wide field. In the forty acres which are devoted to fruits and vegetables there is a very large variety collection, the apples alone being represented by about six hundred kinds. Some of the principal questions which have occupied the horticulturist's attention have been: The relative hardness of different varieties of fruits; the productiveness of different varieties, and the demonstration by actual crops at the Central Experimental Farm that there is a marked difference in the yields of individual trees of the same variety of the same age and grown under similar conditions. Much attention is being given to the growing of seedling and cross-bred varieties of fruits with the object of obtaining better kinds for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec than the named varieties on the market. Cover crops have also received much attention, and during the past two years tests have been made with cover crops of various kinds sown in drills for the purpose of getting a better cover to hold the snow.

Experiments in spraying for the prevention of fungous diseases is also part of the horticulturist's duties and good work has been done. The experiments in vegetables have also been extensive, and during the past two years tests have been made with vegetables grown in a cheesecloth enclosure, with very interesting results.

The forest belts, which occupy 21 acres, are also included in the Horticultural Depart-

ment. Here nearly all the best hardy timber trees are being grown and records are kept of the rate of growth of the different species.

The Arboretum and Botanic Garden includes about sixty-five acres of land. Here has been gathered together a very large collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials, there being of trees and shrubs 3,000 species and varieties under test and about 1,700 herbaceous perennials. Records are kept of the hardiness, time of blooming and relative ornamental value of the different species in addition to other information of



W. T. MACOUN, OTTAWA, CANADA.

more botanical interest. A list has been published of the trees and shrubs under test with notes on their hardiness, and a list of perennials is in course of preparation.

About 126 acres in all are under the horticulturist's supervision.

In the experiments conducted by Mr. Macoun the aim is to give them as practical a bearing as possible in order that if anything of value is discovered it may as far as possible be put into immediate use by Canadian fruit growers.

Peaches in the Leamington district suffered severely from the frost and ice of last winter. It is estimated that about 75 per cent. of all the peach trees in that vicinity were destroyed. Cherries were a profitable crop, and apples promise well.

The government of Trinidad has taken steps to cultivate the banana for the English market. An annual grant not to exceed \$5,000, for three years, has been allowed a company to encourage raising the fruit for market.

## LOST HIS APPLE CROP.

**Grower Cannot Recover From Purchaser Under These Conditions--Title to Property Remained in Vender, Until Selection Was Made--Canadian Decision.**

The following decision in a Toronto court as to sale of apples in bulk in an orchard is of interest to growers and shippers:

*Lee v. Culp*,—Judgment (C.) on appeal by defendant from judgment of Judge of County Court of Lincoln awarding plaintiff \$200 as the value of certain apples alleged to have been bargained and sold by plaintiff to defendant. The following facts were undisputed. Plaintiff agreed to sell and defendant to buy all the apples in plaintiff's orchard of first and second quality, the apples then being on the trees at \$1.00 per barrel for firsts and 75 cents per barrel for the seconds; plaintiff to retain the culls; plaintiff to pick the apples and place them in piles in the orchard; defendant to furnish barrels and pack the apples; plaintiff to convey them to station when barreled. Plaintiff did pick all the apples, and placed them in piles in the orchard, and notified defendant that they were ready for packing.

This was about the 1st. of November, 1903. No specific time was agreed upon when the apples should be packed or when payment should be made. Defendant was disappointed in securing barrels and packed only twelve barrels of the apples. These were delivered to him. The others remained on the ground, and were frozen and destroyed late in November. There was conflict of evidence as to whether anything was said, when the bargain was made, about protecting the apples against frost, and the Judge found as a fact that the matter was not imported into the bargain as a term thereof. He also found that defendant at no time said anything to plaintiff about lack of barrels, nor did he notify plaintiff before the apples were destroyed that he would not take them or that plaintiff might sell them to someone else.

Before there can be a bargain and sale, as distinguished from an executory agreement, the parties must be agreed as to the specific goods on which the contract is to attach, and it makes no difference that the goods are so far ascertained that the parties have agreed that they shall be taken from some specified larger stock. Appeal allowed and action dismissed.

## EXPORT APPLE PROSPECTS.

Dealers while conceding it is rather early to forecast the apple market, say they expect a large falling off in the export trade as compared with last year, says the New York Commercial. It is understood that the crop of early apples in Europe promises to be heavy, and this supply is expected to be equal to requirements, though later on there may be a considerable export movement in winter varieties, which on account of their superior qualities have been great favorites on the other side of the world.

A Los Angeles county orange grower has sued a nurseryman for \$1,152, alleging damages because of the substitution of Australian Navels for the Washington Navel, which means a delay of three years in securing a crop.

## Under Southern Skies

### GEORGIA NURSERIES.

**Increased Eight Fold in a Decade--20,000,000 Trees in Rows--Demand for Earlier or Later Variety Than Elberta Peach --The Nurseryman's Opportunity.**

Describing nursery conditions in Georgia, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga., informed the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta, that the number of nurseries in the state had increased from 25 to 200 in ten years, and that this year there are 20,000,000 trees growing in nurseries of Georgia.

"This large increase in the business," said Mr. Smith, "has taken place mainly in the last five years and has been called into existence largely on account of the immense demand for June budded peach trees. The great bulk of the stock grown is of this class and perhaps more than half of the firms engaged in the business in the state are growing June budded peach exclusively. In the production of this class of stock Georgia leads all other states. The immense planting of commercial peach orchards in this and adjoining states has created a demand for cheap trees and the June budded peach supplies the demand satisfactorily. Our nurseries furnish stock not only for the demand within the state but are shipping millions of them to other parts of the country.

"The growth of commercial peach orcharding in the South for the past few years is unparalleled. It is estimated that there are nearly 20,000,000 trees growing in the market orchards of Georgia. Less than half of these trees are now in bearing. The Elberta has been planted almost exclusively in the past, but orchardists are beginning to realize that the market calls for something earlier and also something for a later crop than Elberta. Right here is the nurseryman's opportunity and the man who will introduce an earlier or a later variety that will equal Elberta as a market peach, can move up on Easy Street at once. A number of new varieties have been offered in recent years that gave much promise but none have come quite up to the market as yet, so this rare and golden opportunity is still open to all enterprising nurserymen.

"We have a number of nurseries in the state that have a large and growing trade in general stock which is handled either through agents or by catalogue and this class of business seems to be generally in a prosperous and progressive condition. Our long growing season, mild winters, cheap labor and low expense account standing greatly in the nurserymen's favor here in the South.

"In ornamental and greenhouse stock but little has been done in this state. The nur-

seriesmen have confined their work mainly to the tree business. Only one firm in the state devotes any considerable attention to this department. There is a growing demand for this class of stock in the South, in the recent years of increased prosperity and the outlook for business in that line is good.

"One branch of the business that is showing some special development just at this time is the pecan business. We have a few firms who are growing them exclusively in the southern part of the state and all our larger nurseries are increasing their plantings to meet the growing demand.

"As regards the nature of the business done by our Georgia nurseries would say it is mostly retail, or direct to the planter, either through salesmen or by catalogue. A number of our larger firms do some wholesaling, but it is mainly in the way of clearing surplus stocks, and we have nothing that could be classed strictly as a wholesale business."

### AN UNPARALLELED OPTION.

So popular has been our special offer to send AMERICAN FRUITS to any address for one year for 50 cents that we have decided to extend that offer indefinitely.

We shall even go further. Many of our readers have been calling the attention of their friends to this journal and have been subscribing for them. From all sections of the country come letters expressing surprise at the extent of the field covered in AMERICAN FRUITS and praising its character in the highest terms.

In order to extend our subscription list to those who are appreciative, we offer the following unparalleled option:

One Year's Subscription, - - \$ .50  
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AMERICAN FRUITS is declared to be the highest grade of horticultural publication issued from any press in any country.

It is yours at the price of the cheapest.

Ask three friends to join you and get four copies of AMERICAN FRUITS regularly for a year for \$1.00.

The files of this journal will be invaluable. Will you secure them and have them complete?

Blight has seriously affected the pear and apple trees of Indiana.

### AMERICA'S FRUIT ACREAGE.

E. P. Clarke in an article in the Sunset Magazine for July says that based upon the figures of the latest agricultural bulletin there must be fully 4,000,000 acres of orchard in the Union. Every state in the Union produces apples, he says, and Missouri heads the list of producers with 200,000 acres. California stands 18th on the list on this fruit. California produces the most fruit, and heads the list with an annual output worth \$21,700,000. In peaches, according to Mr. Clarke, Michigan heads the list in acreage, with 81,000 acres, and Georgia is second with 76,000, while California comes third with 75,000. California heads the lists of states in prunes and plums with 98,000 acres, and Oregon is second, with 25,000 acres. Apricots are grown in nearly every state, but mostly as a curiosity, while California is the only state which produces that fruit for commercial purposes, and she has 42,000 acres, while Oklahoma and Kansas have combined about 4,000 acres. California and Florida are the only states which produce olives, and the latter has only 80 acres, while California has 15,000.

Figs are grown as follows; California, 1,000 Mississippi, 130; Georgia, 120; South Carolina, 70, and North Carolina 50 acres.

In oranges and lemons California leads, although Florida, Arizona and Louisiana grow them. California leads with 60,000 acres in oranges and 15,000 acres in lemons. Florida is accredited with only 225 acres in lemons. Of citrus fruit in Florida last year there were only 2,000 cars, while California this year will send out 28,000 carloads, the shipment of which will pay the railroads in freight alone \$9,000,000.

### PEAR SHIPMENTS FROM GEORGIA.

VALDOSTA, Ga., July 13.—The first carload of pears that has ever been shipped from this city on ice went forward today, having been loaded yesterday by W. T. Staten. It contained 156 barrels and sold for \$2 per barrel here, the car netting \$312, which is regarded as a very fair price. Mr. Staten expects to load one or two cars in bulk.

R. C. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.—"In my opinion AMERICAN FRUITS is the leading journal in America for fruit growers and nurserymen. It fills the demand which has long existed for a high grade publication adequately to represent the great horticultural interests of the country.

"AMERICAN FRUITS should be on the desk of every progressive nurseryman and fruit grower."



## Along the Pacific Coast

### PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN.

**Second Annual Meeting at Hood River--President A. S. Miller Refers to Satisfactory Year's Business and Urges Attention to Higher Standards--J. B. Pilkington, of Portland, Ore., Elected President.**

The second annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen was held at Hood River, Ore., on June 1st. It was well attended. Questions of legislation, transportation and higher standards were discussed.

President A. S. Miller, of Milton, in his address, said:

"We should feel grateful for the health and prosperity that we have enjoyed during the past year. Business has increased, prices have been on the upward grade, collections have been satisfactory, so far as I have heard, and with the exception of the slow transportation that the railroad companies have given our perishable products, the past season has been all that we could reasonably expect. And while the tree inspector has been close on our trail, with slight damage to the business, they to some degree have proven a benefit. We are engaged in one of the grandest industries of our land, and while we must confess that the standard of the nurseryman has, by some, been lowered in the past, yet the nurserymen of today deserves a greater degree of confidence and trust from the people than he is receiving.

"Let it be the constant desire of the nurseryman to improve his stock, and send out only that which is best and true to name. In this way confidence will be restored between the nurseryman and the planter, and while we are doing good for ourselves we will be doing good to others. I hope the time is near at hand when every nurseryman in the Northwest will see the importance of becoming a member of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen."

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Oregon; vice-presidents, H. A. Lewis, Russellville, Ore.; C. P. Hartley, Caldwell, Idaho; A. Eckert, Detroit, Wash.; P. A. Dix, Salt Lake, Utah; F. W. Powers, Chico, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash.

The following are chairmen of committees: Executive, A. McGill, Salem, Ore.; transportation, M. McDonald, Salem, Ore.; legislation, A. Eckert, Detroit, Wash.

Hon. E. L. Smith, wife and daughters, entertained the members on the evening of June 1st at his handsome residence. A carriage drive through the strawberry district and the commercial Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown apple section was enjoyed.

### LUTHER BURBANK'S LOSS.

"I had a little over a hundred thousand new hybrid seedling fruits to graft this winter," says Luther Burbank, of California, "and owing to the unusual amount of rain and the advance of winter into summer without the usual ceremony of a spring the grafting season was so short that some twenty-five thousand hybrid seedlings were lost; but such losses are common to a fruit originator."

### LARGE APRICOT CROP.

G. H. Waters & Co., of the Pomona and Ontario canneries, have commenced operations at Pomona, Cal., and expect to can and dry 1,000 tons of apricots and 1,000 tons of peaches this season. It will be necessary to run the plants day and night in order to handle the fruit. Apricots are bringing from \$6 to \$25 per ton. Mr. Waters states that it is his opinion that the apricot crop of Southern California will be from one-third to one-half larger than that of last year. The peach crop will be short all over.

### PACIFIC COAST BERRIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 15. — Washington strawberries in the New England states and Washington prunes exported and repacked by French houses dealing in the superior grades of that fruit, is a condition that is now being commented upon by local commission men and the growers who have kept informed as to the movement of this state's fruit industry. This peculiar state of affairs has given rise to the most sanguine expressions as to the future for the fruit growers in the state.

Special precautions were taken to keep the fruit in good shape. The crates were first placed in a special refrigerator case, were locked up and packed in ice and then placed in a cold storage freight car. Their 4,000-mile journey, occupying ten days, did not materially change the condition of the fruit. It is said to have been received at the other end in almost as good condition as when it started.

### SURE TO INTEREST THE TRADE.

W. G. Johnson, Managing Editor American Agriculturist, New York City—"I congratulate you on AMERICAN FRUITS. Attractive in appearance, convenient in size, neat in mechanical make-up; and, best of all, contents sure to interest the trade. I wish you abundant success."

Preserve your copies of AMERICAN FRUITS. You will find them valuable for reference.

### FALL PLANS IN CALIFORNIA.

**Southern California Fruit Exchange to Resume Selling Operations--Will Not Confine Itself to Specific Form of Dealing --Customer May State His Preference.**

When the Southern California Fruit Exchange resumes its selling operations on Sept. 1, next, in the absence of other instructions from or a change of policy being inaugurated by the growers themselves through their representatives in its board of directors, the management will endeavor to sell the fruit in such manner as will bring the most money for the product, confining itself neither to cash sales in California, f. o. b. sales California, subject to inspection drafts attached to bill of lading, or sales delivered, and to any other one method. Its agents and representatives will be instructed to secure all orders possible for fruit, allowing the customer to state his preference as to whether he wants these orders to be for spot cash, f. o. b. usual terms, or the confirmation of the exchange or association shipping.

### CHANGE IN IOWA FIRM.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

We wish to announce through the columns of AMERICAN FRUITS that there has been a change in the firm of J. Wragg & Sons Co., M. J. Wragg, formerly of the company, having retired from the business on June 7th, selling his entire interest to his brother, N. C. Wragg, with contract not to again engage in the business in this part of Iowa. The new company has been organized as follows: N. C. Wragg, president; Mrs. H. Wragg, vice-president; W. S. Monger, secretary.

The general condition of the country throughout Iowa is one of prosperity. Crop prospects are very good, and the outlook for business very encouraging. With these conditions, and with the largest and best stock we have ever had to offer, our prospects for business were never better; and it is certain that we were never in better shape to handle the increased business that these conditions warrant us in hoping for.

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.

WAUKEE, IA., July 20th.

### C. H. JOOSTEN.

Christian H. Joosten, importer of horticultural products, died at his home in Brooklyn, July 21st. He had been a sufferer from diabetes for nine years. He was born at Amsterdam, Holland, April 5, 1838, came to the United States when 18 years old, served throughout the Civil war in a Wisconsin regiment, and had been in the nursery importing business since 1873. He was a member of the Society of American Florists and the American Association of Nurserymen. The business will be continued under the firm name at 201 West Street, New York.

The nurserymen of the province of Victoria, B. C., intend to form an association.

## In the Central States

### IMMENSE FOREIGN TRADE.

**Will Amount to \$20,000,000 During Fiscal Year of 1904--Exports Have Grown Far Out of Proportion to Imports--Apple Exports.**

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Exports of fruit from the United States in the fiscal year 1904 will exceed \$20,000,000, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1894 and less than \$2,000,000 in 1884. The growth in the exportation of fruits from the United States has been very rapid during the last few years. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, has issued a table showing the value of fruits and nuts imported and exported in each year from 1884 to 1904. It shows that the importations were practically \$20,000,000 in value in 1884, and will in 1904 be about \$22,000,000, while the exports, which were \$1,746,418 in 1884, will be about \$20,500,000 in 1904.

Apples, oranges, apricots, prunes and raisins form the principal items in the exports of fruits. The value of the apple exportations in 1904 will amount to about \$8,500,000 out of the \$20,500,000 worth of fruits exported, and of the \$8,500,000 worth of apples exported about \$5,500,000 worth was exported in the natural state and \$3,000,000 worth as dried fruit.

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown very rapidly in recent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1898, the first year in which a record was made by the Bureau of Statistics, being, in round terms, 16,000,000; in 1902, 23,000,000; in 1903, 66,000,000, and in 1904 will amount to about 74,000,000, valued at about \$3,500,000. Germany, France and the United Kingdom are the principal customers for this class of American fruit, the total quantity sent to Germany in the fiscal year 1903 being 18,500,000 pounds; France 16,000,000, and United Kingdom 15,000,000; while Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 pounds, the Netherlands nearly 4,000,000 and Canada about 4,500,000. Of the 66,000,000 pounds of prunes exported in 1903, 9,000,000 went from San Francisco and 53,500,000 from New York although they are chiefly the product of the Pacific coast.

Raisins are also becoming an important feature of the export trade in fruits, the total number of pounds of raisins exported in 1903 being 4,250,000, while the year just ended the total will be about 4,000,000 pounds. Canada is our largest foreign customer for this product, the total quantity exported to Canada last year being over 3,000,000 pounds. The principal port of shipment was San Francisco, from which about 1,500,000 were sent; from Detroit, 750,000 pounds; from the district of North and South Dakota,

500,000 pounds, and from New York 250,000 pounds. These shipments from the eastern ports originate, of course, on the Pacific coast. Of apricots the total exports of which amounted last year to over 9,000,000 pounds, 6,750,000 pounds were exported from New York and about 2,000,000 pounds from San Francisco.

### THE MANITOU CONFERENCE.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., who attended the conference at Manitou, Colo. by the Western freight classification committee, regarding the rate on nursery stock, says that while the nurserymen did not obtain the concession they asked, they prevented the recommendation of measures more objectionable. The nurserymen's committee will try again.

### TO SELL BANANAS BY WEIGHT.

The United Fruit Company will establish throughout the entire scope of their distribution in this country the system of selling bananas by weight instead of by the bunch. This will involve the sales of millions of dollars worth of fruit and will place the entire method of auctioning on a different basis.

### IN NURSERY ROWS.

H. Woods, Chicago, is known as the "Cantaloupe King." He has developed territory for the growth of this fruit in several states.

B. Suzuki, of the firm of Suzuki & Iida, New York city, importers of nursery stock, has gone to Japan on a business trip, via Vancouver.

Among those who made exhibits of peonies in the horticultural building at the St. Louis exposition are: Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Ward, Queens, N. Y.; C. M. Wild, Sarcoxie, Mo.

The firm of Galeener & Thacker, proprietors of the Vienna, Ill., Nurseries, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The nursery business will be continued by two firms: W. E. Galeener & Sons and F. B. Thacker & Sons.

In his address at the Atlanta convention Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga., paid a well-deserved tribute to the four pioneers whose efforts placed Georgia in the front rank as a fruit growing and nursery state: G. H. Miller, Philip Smith, S. H. Rumph and P. J. Berckmans.

Fruits and nuts exported from the United States during May, 1903, amounted in value to \$474,714; during May, 1904, \$577,387.

In Howell and Oregon counties, Missouri, this season, the Ozark region, 215,000 peach trees were planted.

The largest crop of cherries in the history of Polk county, Ia., 5,000 bushels, was shipped this season into Northern Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

In an area of 25 miles around Moultrie, Ga., there was a crop of 1,200 cars of watermelons this season, netting the growers \$50,000.

### BIG CRANBERRY SCHEME.

**Largest Marsh in the World to be Formed in Wisconsin at Cost of \$1,500,000--Eight Miles Long and Two Miles Wide--The Promoters.**

The largest cranberry marsh in the world is to be located in Burnett county, Wisconsin. It will cover 4,000 acres. The tract is along the east bank of the St. Croix, extending from Norway Point, fifteen miles southeast of Hinckley, to near the mouth of Crooked creek, twenty miles east of Hinckley. It is about eight miles in length and is from half a mile to two miles in width. The nearest point of the completed marsh will be within twelve miles of Grantsburg, Wis.

The magnitude of this enterprise can best be appreciated when it is known that it costs from \$200 to \$400 an acre to prepare properly an acre of cranberry ground and care for it until it is ready to bear. It may, therefore, require the expenditure of a million and a half dollars to bring the entire tract into production. On the other hand, an acre of cranberries has been known to pay a net profit of \$1,000, and where the water conditions are perfect it is perfectly safe to figure \$300 net profits annually. A single crop well sold will pay back the original outlay.

A good marsh once well brought to bearing continues to produce indefinitely with little attention. An annual expenditure of \$1,000 will care for 100 acres, and a crop of ten bushels an acre will pay this expense, leaving all over that as profit, less taxes, interest, and cost of picking and marketing the crop.

Fire, frost and insects are the three things which harass the cranberry grower. These can be overcome with water, but if the water is not properly handled it becomes as great an evil as the enemy it is intended to vanquish. In Massachusetts and New Jersey, where there is not the same danger of frosts that there is in Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is not necessary to prepare a perfect water protection.

The land necessary to the development of this enterprise is owned almost exclusively by Minneapolis men or former residents of that city. Dr. C. H. Kohler, S. R. Child, O. G. Wall and W. W. Wall reside in Minneapolis; Edward L. Peet, formerly a Minneapolis newspaper man, now editor of the Grantsburg Journal, is the discoverer and promoter of the scheme.

The annual convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association will be held in St. Louis, August 4 th.

AMERICAN FRUITS the leading horticultural journal of America. Subscribe now and get the early numbers while they are obtainable. Fifty cents per year. In clubs of four \$1.



## NURSERYMEN'S LABELS.

Discussed by an Expert Before the American Association of Nurserymen--Purpose and Durability of the Label--The More Permanent Kinds.

John C. Chase, Derry, N. H., discussing the nurserymen's label, before the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta, said: "About twenty years ago the machine made, wired and printed label made its appearance. The cost being considerably less than the price paid for a plain unwired label, it was only a short time before they came into general use, so that now as a rule every tree retailed has attached to it in legible form the name it is supposed to bear. If the fruitage of later years tells a different story, it is not the fault of the label.

While tinned or even copper wire is used to lengthen the life of the label it is not expected, by the seller at least, that this identifying tag shall be anyways permanent, merely lasting until the tree shall have reached and been established in its permanent abiding place, for after fruiting it needs no label to tell its name, and if by any misfortune a mistake has been made in labelling it, is as well that no visible evidence should remain to confound the seller.

"The lasting qualities of the label so far as legibility is concerned are exceedingly variable, depending to a great extent upon the exposure to which they are subjected. Sometimes the writing or printing will be legible for three or four years, but as a rule one-half that length of time would be a proper limit.

"When the matter of marking trees in parks, nursery exhibition, trial grounds or any place where a permanent legible record is desired, we are confronted with conditions quite different from those met with by the ordinary nurseryman, where, as I have before remarked, all that is usually expected is to identify the nurseryman's product until it has reached the seller, somewhat analogous to the price mark on a suit of clothes. Numerous devices for the permanent marking aforementioned have been placed on the market. Some of them are in general, but limited use, notably a zinc tag, upon which a special ink is used, and a copper slip written upon with a stylus or very hard pencil. The last named fills the bill of permanency, but is far from legible. Other devices have been adopted."

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Recent quotations at main distributing points are as follows:

## New York City.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples increasing in supply, but generally showing poor quality and prices low and irregular. Pears sell well when fancy, but poor fruit ranges low. Peaches less plenty and slightly firmer. Plums in light supply. Pineapples in good demand and firm. Cherries scarce. Currants weak and declining, as preservers have generally left the market. Raspberries and blackberries selling well at steady prices. Large blue huckleberries in good demand, but ordinary stock dull and weak. Gooseberries steady. Muskmelons in heavy supply and showing a wide range in both quality and value. Watermelons steady. APPLES, choice hand picked, per bbl. \$2.50-\$2.50; do. average lots, 50c.-\$1.50; do. per basket, 35c.-\$1; do. per bushel crate, 25c.-50c.; do. per small basket, 15c.-50c.; PEARS, Southern, Le Conte, per bbl. \$1.50-\$4.50; do. Kieffer, \$2.50-\$2.50; PEACHES, Georgia, per carrier, 75c.-\$1.37; do. Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 25c.-75c.; PLUMS, per carrier, \$1.50-\$2.50; do. per quart, 40c.-50c.; PINEAPPLES, Florida, per case, \$1.75-\$3.75; CURRANTS, cherry, per quart, 50c.-80c.; do., small, 40c.-50c.; RASPBERRIES, up-river, red, per pint, 50c.-70c.; do. Jersey, 40c.-50c.; do. Delaware and Maryland, 40c.-50c.; BLACKCAPS, per pint, 30c.-50c.; BLACKBERRIES, up-river, per quart, 90c.-11c.; do. Jersey, 70c.-12c.; do. Delaware and Maryland, 60c.-90c.; HUCKLEBERRIES, Pennsylvania, large blue, per quart, 70c.-10c.; do. Jersey, 50c.-80c.; do. Delaware and Maryland, 50c.-70c.; GOOSEBERRIES, green, per quart, 70c.-90c.; MUSKMELONS, far Western per standard crate, \$1.00-\$4; do. per poor crate, \$1.00-\$2; do. Maryland, per 1/2 bbl. \$1.00-\$2; do. North and South Carolina, per crate, 50c.-\$1; do. Georgia, 50c.-\$1.50; do. Florida, 25c.-75c.; WATERMELONS, by rail, per car, \$125-\$250; do. by steamer, per car, \$100-\$175.

DRIED FRUITS—Very little doing in evaporated apples, but available stocks light and attractive grades held firmly. Futures quiet. Sun dried apples neglected. Chops generally weak. Cores and skins barely steady. Small fruits about cleaned up and nominal. California fruits unchanged.

## Chicago.

GREEN FRUITS—New apples, bbls., \$3.50-\$4; baskets, 30c.-50c.; ORANGES, navels, \$3.50-\$3.50; seedlings, \$2.25-\$2.50; Florida, \$3.50-\$4; BANANAS, 55c.-\$1.40; PINEAPPLES, Florida, crates, 24 size, \$3.75-\$4; 30s-36s, \$3.50-\$3.75; 42s-48s, \$3.50-\$3.75; PEACHES, Elberta, Texas, fancy, crates, 60s-65c.; Texas whites, 60s-65c.; Georgia, 6-basket crates, \$1.00; PEARS, California Bartlett, boxes, \$2.50-\$2.25; Alabama, 6-basket crates, \$1.75-\$2; LEMONS, California, \$2.50-\$2.75; fancy, \$3.50-\$3.25; foreign, \$3.50-\$3.50; WATERMELONS, 10s-40c.; CANTALOUPE, standard, \$4.50; Ponies, \$3.50; CALIFORNIA TRAPEZ PLUMS, \$1.00-\$1.75; RED PLUMS, Burbank, \$1.30-\$1.50; P. D., \$1.30-\$1.50 a crate; APRICOTS, \$1.65-\$1.85; ARIZONA WHITE GRAPES, seedless, \$2.50-\$2.25; Alabama, 6-basket, \$1.50-\$2.50; STRAWBERRIES, Wisconsin, large, \$1.50; MICHIGAN CHERRIES, sour, \$1.25-\$1.50; BLACKBERRIES, 24 qts., 75c.-\$1.25; BLACK RASPBERRIES, 24 qts., \$1.00-\$1.15; RED, 24 qts., \$1.00-\$1.50; GOOSEBERRIES, \$1.25-\$1.35; CURRANTS, small, 75c.-\$1; large, \$1.25; BLUEBERRIES, 16 qts., \$1.50-\$1.75; Wisconsin, \$1.

## New Orleans.

LEMONS, Messina and Palermo, 360 to box, fancy, \$2.75-\$3; choice, \$2.25-\$2.50; 300 to box, fancy, \$2.75-\$3; choice, 300 to box, \$2.75; BANANAS, per bunch, firsts, \$1.50; seconds, 85c.; thirds, 60c.; PLANTAINS, 55c. per bunch; \$14 per lot; ORANGES, according to size, California navels, \$2.25-\$2.75; DRIED FRUITS—jobbing, per lb.—Dried apples, 6½c.; evaporated apples, in cartons, 6½c.-7c.; evaporated apricots, 9c.; evaporated nectarines, 15c.; peaches, 7½c.; pears, 10c.-11c.; PINEAPPLES, per crate, Florida, \$3.25-\$3.50; COCONUTS, choice, \$2.40 per 100 in sacks, \$22.50 per 1,000; DATES, per lb., 4½c.-6c.; FIGS, Ovals, ½-lb. boxes, 13c. per lb.; layers, 11c.-12c.; Naples, 30-lb. boxes, 10c. per lb.

## San Francisco.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, 65c.-\$1.40; ORANGES, navels, box, fancy, \$3.50-\$3; do. choice, \$1.25-\$2.25; late Valencia, \$1.75-\$2.75; LEMONS, \$1.60-\$3; GRAPE FRUIT, \$1.25-\$2.50; LINES, \$4-\$5. DRIED (1903 crop), APRICOTS, car-load lots, f. o. b. country, Royal, 80c.-9½c.; APPLES, evaporated, 6½-7½c. PEACHES, 7½-7½c.

## Toronto.

WATERMELONS, 25c.-35c. each; PINEAPPLES, 24s, per case, \$3.50; 30s, per case, \$3.25-\$3.35; 36s, per case, \$3; ORANGES, Sorrentos, 100s, 200s, \$2.75-\$3; Valencia, \$2.75-\$3; late Valencia, 130s to 150s and 200s, \$4; 210s, \$3.50-\$3.75; BANANAS, \$1.50-\$2; GOOSEBERRIES, 40c.-50c. per basket; RED CURRANTS, \$40c.-50c. per basket; CANTALOUPE, per box, \$3.50-\$5; CALIFORNIA PLUMS, per box, \$1.50-\$1.75; GEORGIA PEACHES, per box, \$1.25-\$1.50; CALIFORNIA PEACHES, \$1.25-\$1.75; BALTIMORE APPLES, per half bushel basket, 45c.-50c.

## BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS

We commend the announcement of Albertson & Hobbs, of Bridgeport, Ind., for the fall of 1904 and spring of 1905, to the careful consideration of all who may need anything in their comprehensive line. They offer stock in quantities to suit purchasers, and their facilities for caring for large orders are unsurpassed.

The Rochester Lithographing Co. is favorably known for the excellent character of work done. Mr. Fox has a very wide acquaintance with the nurserymen of the country, having attended the annual conventions for many years. His intimate knowledge of the needs of nurserymen enables him to render them exceptional service.

All kinds and varieties of trees suitable for this climate are grown by the W. & T. Smith Co., of Geneva, N. Y. During 58 years of honorable business under the same management they have grown and shipped extensively none other than healthy, well-grown trees, pure in variety and carefully packed. Their illustrated catalogue is a valuable book.

Millions of peach trees and a "side line" of hundreds of thousands of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees are offered by J. C. Hale, proprietor of the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries at Winchester, Tenn., for the fall and spring trade. Quite a number of the nurserymen who attended the June convention and accepted a cordial invitation to visit Mr. Hale found much to interest them in an inspection of his extensive nurseries.

Mr. E. C. Brown, of E. C. Brown & Co., of Rochester, had an amusing experience recently. While on a train with two or three friends he noticed a man with a sprayer nozzle in his hand and engaged him in conversation. The man stated that he was getting up one of his own for small use, but added that he knew of a concern that made good sprayers. "Who is that, please?" "Brown, of Rochester." And Mr. Brown's friends said, "This is Brown, of Rochester," and laughed merrily over the incident.

Fruit men will be interested in the announcement, on another page, of John G. Elbs, of Rochester, N. Y. He offers fruit growers supplies in paper goods including the Improved Cushion, a valuable fruit-protector, ventilated and adjustable; also corrugated caps, fruit-wrappers, box linings, circles, etc. His trade in this line is large and his customers among the largest users.

The Oakland Nurseries, of Manchester, Conn., are among the progressive, wide awake nursery firms of the country. They grow and import a general line of stock for the wholesale trade and aim to satisfy customers in all cases. C. R. Burr, the proprietor, is a young man, but well versed in his business and possessed of the qualifications that bring success.

All sorts of supplies, for nurserymen, florists and fruit growers, in the way of paper, twine, boxes, are carried in large variety by the Boyce Paper Exchange, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have developed numerous ideas which if adopted make packages and packing attractive and tend to bring better prices for all goods put up with their devices.

# THE GRAND NEW PLUM MAYNARD

Latest and Greatest Effort of the MASTER OF HORTICULTURE

LUTHER M. BURBANK.

The Peer of all Plums, often measuring seven and one-half inches in circumference.

Propagated and Introduced Under Exclusive Commission from the Originator, by

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Nurserymen Interested Send for Particulars.

## SAFETY FRUIT PICKER.

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The Latest and Best FRUIT PICKER on the market.

No Bruising of Fruit.

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No Danger to Life or Limb.

Better Fruit for the Market.

Better Prices for the Producer.

Cheap in Price and Simple in Construction.

Order one by Mail at once,—

to insure delivery in time for crop.—Price, \$2.50.

Live Agents wanted. None others need apply.

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You have waited long. Here it is.

Please mention AMERICAN FRUITS when writing to advertisers.

Allen L. Wood, of Rochester, N. Y., has long made a specialty of growing small fruit plants. His business has assumed large proportions and his plants are favorably known in all parts of the country.

In these days when the growing of pecan and nut trees is assuming more and more importance the announcement of the G. M. Bacon Pecan Co., is opportune. This company is distributing free on request "The Pecan Tree, How to Plant, Grow and Buy It." Send in your request.

Established in 1872, the Huntsville Wholesale nurseries needs no introduction to nurserymen and orchardists. They have an immense acreage and their reputation is established as growers of the best of trees and true to name. An exclusively wholesale business is done. Specialties now offered are peaches, pears, budded and grafted pecans, plums, cherries, roses and magnolias.

Dry sphagnum moss, Christmas trees and small spruce yard trees are offered to the trade by James Hancock, of Valley Junction, Wis. He has various grades of moss and invites correspondence before orders are placed.

Among all nurserymen and fruit growers who are interested in grape vines and currants the T. S. Hubbard Co., is most favorably known. They carry all old and new varieties in immense stock warranted true. Their catalogue should be in the hands of all who are interested in these lines and others that are offered by the T. S. Hubbard Co.

Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the important consuming cities of the United States, and shippers of fruits, etc., will do well to communicate with the reliable house, Paine & Williams, Inc., of 82-86 W. Market St., that city. They are well known and have the prestige of membership in the National League of Commission Merchants.

The Maynard plum is being propagated and introduced by the Oregon Nursery Company under exclusive commission from the originator, Luther M. Burbank, by whom it was propagated five years before offering for sale.

Ellwanger & Barry's illustrated descriptive catalogue is a valuable book and is offered by them free on request. It contains much information regarding trees, fruit and ornamental, shrubs, evergreens, roses, hardy plants of all the best and hardiest varieties.

The Safety Fruit Picker Co.'s name explains the nature of their business. Their headquarters are at Rochester, N. Y., and they are looking for good live agents.

Buds, buds, buds, and trees, trees, trees are offered by J. G. Harison & Sons, of Berlin, Md., in great variety. Their list should receive the attention of all purchasers.

A new blackberry, a cross between a dew and a blackberry, has been placed on the market by John F. Brill, of Grapeland, Tex. It is early and pronounced hardy and very productive. Mr. Brill is also growing some fine new Texas peaches, and his announcement should be read with careful attention.

#### JAMES HANCOCK DEALER IN

Dry Sphagnum Moss, Christmas Trees and Small Spruce Yard Trees

Reduced prices on Moss A No. 1 grade, wired baled Moss, \$13.50; burlap bale 45 cents. Can furnish cheaper grades as low as \$11.00 per ton. If you get lower quotations it will be to your interest to write me for I positively will not be undersold.

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#### The Oakland Nurseries,

C. R. BURR, Prop.  
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GENERAL NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE

FOR FALL AND SPRING TRADE  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

#### NEW BLACKBERRY

BRILL, cross between a Dew and a Blackberry. The largest early berry in the State as far as I know; commences to ripen here about May 10. Very hardy and very productive. Write for prices. I am also growing some fine new Texas Peaches: Annie Orr, Arp Beauty (June Elberta), Phil Horton, etc. Address

JOHN F. BRILL, Grapeland, Texas.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Facts About Black Ben Davis" is the title of a booklet issued by Stark Brothers' Nurseries and Orchards Company, Louisiana, Mo. In it the executive committee of the Missouri Horticultural and the ex-members of the committee appointed to investigate the facts concerning the origin of the Black Ben Davis and the Gano apples make the following statement:

"We recognize that horticulturists and fruit growers of unquestioned integrity have failed to concur with the opinion given in the report of the committee; also recognized that later evidence brought out by a subsequent report, later testimony, which we did not secure, throws more light upon this question, which at least makes it an open and debatable question and worthy of further investigation by all who are interested.

"The origin of the Gano which were used we cannot be positive of as the source from which trees were obtained was not traced. Others of equal personnal have expressed opposite views. We recognize the right of everyone to form his own personal opinion, and in answer to the numerous inquiries for an explanation for the conflict of opinion of this controversy, we invite everyone interested in the matter to consider impartially the complete evidence as brought out upon both sides and to make up his own opinion, unbiased by ours."

"Country Life in America" for August contains vacation suggestions and timely articles which touch upon all sides of work and pleasure out-of-doors. Among the leading articles "Cruising in a Small Yacht" shows how eleven people enjoyed twenty-one days of sailing at the cost of thirty-five dollars each; "Swans and How to Manage Them" is an interesting article of especial importance to owners of country seats and farms; "The Herring Weirs of the Main Coast" is a quaint account of a picturesque industry; and "Wyandottes" has to do with one of the best all-

round American breeds of chickens; while "Hop-Picking in Central New York" tells about an interesting localized rural occupation.

#### AMERICAN FRUIT PREFERRED.

An example of the practical results of the careful packing for which much of the California fruit is noted, is instanced in the comment by a New York city handler of fruit:

"Italian lemon growers go on the same way year after year, and their method of packing is not satisfactory. Often a box of Italian fruit will show up well on top, to become small and poor as one digs down. New York long has been the dumping ground for the low-grade product of Sicily. On the contrary, the California box will turn out good, equal size fruit from top to bottom. The competition of the California product is extending every year. Now the territory west of the Mississippi and tributary to Chicago is supplied, and hundreds of boxes are sent East. The crop is in excess of the estimates, and some people wonder if there is any end to it. About 36,000 boxes of lemons are sent from California every week. They are taken in preference to the Mediterranean fruit. This Pacific crop reaches Kansas City, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, the Texas cities, and has crowded out the European lemon. Thus the field is more restricted to the Atlantic coast."

Reports from the Niagara district of Western New York are to the effect that the cold weather of last winter materially curtailed the peach crop there.

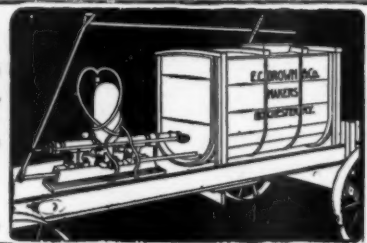
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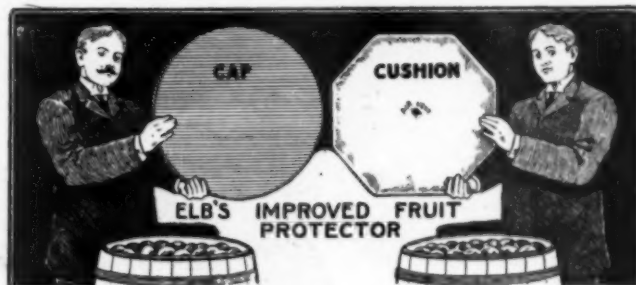
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Black Naples	La Versailles	Pomona	Victoria
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Fay Prolific	Perfection	Red Dutch	

### GOOSEBERRIES—2 yrs. No. 1 and 1 yr. No. 1.

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### BLACKBERRIES—Root-Cutting Plants.

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### RASPBERRIES—Transplants and Tips.

Cuthbert	Gregg	King	Ohio
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Chilow  
Connecticut  
Cobler  
Conklin  
Chinese Cling  
Champion  
Crawford Early  
Delaware  
Denton  
Dover  
Elberta  
Engle's Mammoth  
Edgemont  
Early Michigan  
Everbearing  
Eureka  
Easton Cling  
Early Davidson  
Early Toledo  
Early Heath  
Foster  
Fitzgerald  
Francis  
Fox Seedling  
Ford's Late White  
Globe  
Garfield  
Gold Mine  
Gordan  
Geary's Holdon  
Gold Drop  
Hughes  
Heard's Beauty  
Hines Surprise  
Hale's Early  
Holland's Cling  
Holderbaum  
Heidelberg  
Hobson's Choice  
Jennie Worthien  
Jacques R. R.  
Kalamazoo  
Klondike  
Lewis  
Lodge  
Leon Cling  
Levy's Late  
L. Early York  
Matthew's Beauty  
Magnum Bonum  
Mrs. Brett  
Marshall  
Miss Lolo  
Mary's Choice  
New Prolific  
Niagara  
Nowington Cling  
Oscar  
Pearce's Yellow  
Phillips Hortons  
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Red Cheek Melocoton  
Salway  
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Boiken  
Benoma  
Cole  
Coffeet  
Clark's Orange  
Chase's Jelly  
Cart House  
Duchess  
Dominie  
Detroit Red  
Early Pennock  
Esopus Spitzenburgh  
Early Colton  
Early Harvest  
Fallawater  
Flora Bell  
Fourth of July  
Fameuse  
Fall Pippin  
Grimes Golden  
Gano  
Gen. Grant  
Gravenstein  
Huntsman's Far  
Hubbardston Nonsuch  
Haas  
Hurlburt  
Hyslop  
Hubbardston  
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Mans  
Kinkler  
Marila  
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Newtown Pippin  
Northern Spy  
Nero  
Ohio Nonpareil  
Porter  
Price's Sweet  
Peck's Pleasant  
Primate  
Plum Cider  
Pewaukee  
R. I. Greening  
Red Astrachan  
Red June  
Roman Stem  
Rawles Janet  
Rolfe  
Romanite  
Red Beitingheimer  
Rambo  
Stark  
Sweet Bough  
Stayman's Winesap  
Summer Rambo  
Sutton's Beauty  
Salome  
Seek-No-Further  
Starr  
Shackelford  
Swart  
Stewart's Golden  
Stark  
Smith Cider  
Twenty Ounce Pippin  
Talpheocken  
Transcendent

Steadley  
Scott's Nonpareil  
Switzerland  
Troth's Early  
Van Metasor L. O.  
Victor  
Wonderful  
William's Favorite  
Weaver  
Waterloo  
Wheeler's Late  
Walker's V. Free  
Ward's Late  
Willett  
Wager  
Wilkin's Cling  
W. H. Cling  
Yellow October  
Yellow Ripe

Tallman Sweet  
Utter's Red  
Virginia Beauty  
Vandevere Pippin  
Wealthy  
W. W. Pearmain  
Wolf-River  
Whitney  
Wagner  
Winter Rambo  
Walbridge  
Winter Blush  
Wimmer  
Willow Twig  
Winesap  
White June  
York Imperial  
Yellow Transparent  
Yellow Bellflower